TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1883.

Amusemente Ta-day. Bij w Opera How e-The Dime Navel. Booth's Theatee-Matte Crists. Bunnett's Museum Broodway and St. et. Cosmopoliton Theater-Old Scipmates. Daily' Theater-1268. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Islanthe to the little Mu care 218 lowery Athle's Garden - The Cursican Beathers, San Francisco Minstrota - Browling and 25th st. Standard Theatre-Missles. The Casino The Queen's Loce Handkerchief. lany Pastor's Then re-Variety, Mutines. Union Saunce Theater & Parisins Remaine

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY CATE IS this evening before six o'clock.

The Forty-eighth Congress.

We cannot say that the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress was much more creditable than the first. The last River and Harbor bill was not so large as the former one, but it was passed by the incorrigible majority of the House in the face of the existence of a large unexpended balance left over from the appropriations of last year. All the appropriations of this session have been characterized by the same reckless and squandering spirit which finally brought so many statesmen to grief last fail. Taxation has only been reduced to the extent of diminishing the internal revenue by about forty millions; but the burdensome and costly machinery for colleeting it and the political and partisan officacy of that machinery remain the same. The same number of officeholders will con tinue to draw their salaries and work for the good of the party; and this is the whole story.

The end of this Congress has left the coun try in as great a need of an honest and determined band of reformers in Congress as did the end of its first session.

The newly elected members, when they as semble in December, will find about as much work to be done as though the angry wave that swept over the country last fall had washed them into their seats before ever giving Secon Robeson and his associates another chance at the Trensury. Moreover, the fact must not be forgotten that, although they are secure in their places for two years to come, the election of a new President will come around next year, and its result will depend in a great measure upon the wisdom which the new men may display in their first session.

Imprisonment for Debt.

In his message to the Legislature of 1832, Gov. CORNELL called attention to the flagrant outrages against personal liberty by imprisonment for debt, which are of such frequent occurrence in this city. Under the laws which permit executions to issue against a person in suits upon debts contracted by fraud, persons are sometimes incarcerated for years, "Imprisonment for debt," said the Governor, "was formally abolished by the statutes of this State many years ago, and it has long been the pride of our civilization that no citizen should be deprived of personal, freedom except as a penalty for crime or misdemeanor. On the contrary, however, this theory is not made good in practice. The truth is known that citizens are far from secure, and as this condition of things affects more seriously the poor and friendless, all the more necessity exists for the correction of present abuses."

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt so far as it now exists was introduced into the present Legislature by Senator Titus. It provided that hereafter no person should be arrested, imprisoned, or restrained of his liberty upon an execution or other process issued upon a final judgment in a civil action. The only cases excluded from the operation of the act were proceedings against attorneys and court officers for misconduct, proceedings for contempt of court, and proceedings against delinquent jurors and witnesses. It also left the plaintiffs at liberty, as under the present practice, to procure the arrest of a defendant in a civil action in any case now provided by law, and to hold such defendant to bail until judgment, but no longer.

This bill ought to have been passed, but when it came up for final action in the Senate last week it failed by a few votes. We believe, however, it is still before the Legislature in such a position that it may be brought up again.

1. general rule laid down by Gov. Con-NELL that no citizen should be deprived of personal freedom except as a penalty for crime or misdemeanor is sound, and should be carried into effect by the absolute prohibition of any form of imprisonment for debt.

President Arthur and Mr. Burt.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries are very much exercised in mind because President ARTHUR did not reappoint Mr. SILAS W. Bunt to be Naval Officer of this port, but gave him instead the post of Chief Examiner under the Civil Service Commission. As the salary of the Naval Officer is \$8,000, while that of the Chief Examiner is only \$3,000, it is somewhat hastily assumed that President ARTHUR, in appointing Mr. Bunt to an office with a smaller salary, was really punishing him for his devotion to civil service reform.

As President ARTHUR has long been a personal friend of Mr. Bukr, no such construction should be put upon the appointment. Gen. ARTHUR is a gentleman and a man of honor, and quite ineapable of such disloyalty as a friend and such duplicity as a man as the professed organs of civil service reform now attribute to him. A simpler and more generous explanation of his act will suggest itself to unprejudiced persons.

Mr. Burt has been prominent in the councils of the Civil Service Association of this city, and is said to have put into application in his department at the Custom House the ideas in regard to appointments and promotions advocated by that association. It is certain that he took an active interest in the competitive examinations, by which so many ingenuous youths are called and so few are chosen to the Custom House. He was the most prominent official at the Custom House who was genuinely fond of the Dorman B. Eaton brand of civil service reform.

What could be more natural for President ARTHUR to suppose than that a man who had shown by his words and by his note his belief in civil service reform, would be before all others the proper person to discharge the duties of any office upon the honest and sympathetic administration of which the success of the new scheme must largely depend? The members of the Civil Service Commission are not practical men, so far as the purposes of their present office are concerned. Whether any beneficial result is to be expected from the workings of the PEX-DLETON bill may well be doubted. And,

to make matters worse, the Civil Service Commission is apparently composed of two nonentities and rampant doctrinaire. Their weakness is not unknown to the President, who, it should be remembered, is to a greater extent than any of his recent predecessors a man of business and affairs. If a proper person were appointed Chief Examiner, it might be hoped that the purposes for which the Commission was created might still be accomplished. Mr Burr, combining as he does a knowledge of the requisites indispensable in the subordinate officials of the Government with an netual aequaintance with the working of competitive examinations, was the mos suitable person to be Chief Examiner. Such were very probably the reasons which influenced President ARTHUR.

The fact that Mr. BURT was expected to accept a place to which a smaller salary be onged than he has been receiving proves nothing against the sincerity of the President's motives. Is it too much to expect that men who notoriously regard themselves as purer in purpose and act than the politicians who disagree with them, should be disinterested enough to accept, even at some pecuniary sacrifice, places which would give them the power to promote, in no small de gree, the theories to which they profess so deep an attachment?

The Jeannette Inquiry.

The return of BARTLETT and the remain ng survivors of the Jeannette expedition, who have now arrived at St. Petersburg or their homeward journey, may cause the reassembling of the Court of Inquiry that was charged with investigating that ill-starred

enterprise. Yet it is obvious from the character of the eport which the Court recently made to the Navy Department that no new inferences will be officially drawn from any testimony that BARTLETT and his companions may give. Indeed, this testimony cannot be so important as that already furnished in great abundance by MELVILLE, DANENHOWER, NEWCOMB, NINDERMAN, and NOROS.

From the nature of the questions raised by he survivors and their friends, a large part of the late investigation was turned to matters not directly bearing on the central nquiry whether the sad fate of the rews of DE Lone and CHIPP could by other measures have been averted. Much stimony, for example, was given in regard to the strength and seaworthy condition of the vessel. This was an interesting and proper subject of inquiry; yet when it is remembered that officers like DANENHOWER de clared that the strongest vessel in the world would have been crushed like a plaything in the tremendous grip of the Arctic ice, the precise strength of the Jeannette obviously has nothing to do with the question of her loss. In like manner, that she went out very deeply loaded is a matter of minor importance, since the consumption of coal and stores removed that difficulty, Much was said about her provisions; but as it s known that, after the wreck, the three boats had all the food they could carry, this also be-

comes of no importance to the main question On the other hand, the inquiry whether it was wise to take the Jeannette at the outet into the pack ice, at that late season of the year, is one of prime importance, since it is conceivable that another plan might have led to different results. This question the Court directly met, and decided in DE Long's

favor, on these grounds: "Either he had to return to some port to the south eard, and pass the winter there in bileness, thus sacr icing all chance of pushing his researches to the north ward until the following summer, or else he must en-deavor to force the vessel through to Wrangell Land, then rroneously supposed to be a large continent, to winter here and prosecute his explorations by siedges. The hances of accompaishing this latter alternative were efficiently good at the time to justify him in choosing ; and, indeed, had he done otherwise, he might fairly it; and, indeed, had he done otherwise, he tright fair have been thought wanting in the high qualities necsary for an explorer."

Probably this conclusion is simple justice to the gallant commander of the expedition. No doubt some may insist that to plunge into the ice pack was either hopeless or at least a needless sacrifice of the greater chances offered to a more cautious policy. But the considerations suggested by the Court are weighty, and had DE Long's experiment succeeded, no doubt its boldness would have been universally praised. It was a great drawback that, after having already left San Francisco several weeks too late, the Jeannette was sent to search for the Vega, by orders of the Navy Department; and DE Long might possibly have been justified in considering that quest enough for his season's work. It may also be safely added that, after what has been learned through the Jeannette's sad experience, this form of attacking the Arctic problem is less likely to be vol-

intarily repeated. The voluminous testimony given in regard to life on the Jeannette during her twentyone months of imprisonment belongs to the class of evidence already spoken of as possessing great interest rather than any neces sary connection with the loss of the vessel. This loss having occurred, the officers and men, says the report, were "assigned to the bonts best fitted for the anticipated work." But one of these boats, the second cutter, was apparently less fitted for that work than the whalebont. The Court, however, does not intimate that this is the fact, although it seems highly probable that even CHIPP's excellent seamanship could not save his boat from stuking in the gale. The wise resolution with which DE Loso changed his plans of retreat to suit the baffling current, is justly commended; but there were some marked de lays. Would it have been better to hurry on, while the summer weather favored, or did the need of rest after the exertious and privations demand all the delay? The Court

Some evidence was taken as to the official relations subsisting between MELVILLE and DANENHOWER, and this evidence is interesting and useful; but as their party were all aved, this matter has little connection with the central question as to how, if possible, DE LONG and CHIPP might have escaped death. So the profuse testimony regarding the relations of Dr Long and Collins could only be of public importance if some inference could be drawn from it regarding a possibility of using Collins to relieve those who were lost with him. Considering that DE Loxo's party were six weeks in Siberia, from the middle of September, with deer at one time in large numbers around them, the thought may have occurred to some whether it would have been possible to halt the main party in that region of game, and push the more vigorous ahead for succor, several weeks before NINDERMAN and Nonos actually set out. But the report of the Court gives no hint that anything in this respect could have been

does not find that any change in this respect

would have been for the better.

wisely done which was not done. Of course the conclusion is overwhelming against the expediency of Arctic expeditions If to the fine seamanship and heroic en durance in which this expedition was so rich was added also an unerring judgment, upon which a Court, reviewing it in the light of facts since ascertained, has no improvement to suggest, even without questioning that everything was done for what seemed the

best at the time, how could another party under like circumstances, expect to avoid

A Permanent Tenure for City Officers.

The City Reform Club is the newest of those associations which are organized in New York from time to time for the purpose of instructing the public in the true princi ples of municipal government. None of these bodies live long. A few of the chief spirits succeed in obtaining good offices, and then the whole thing goes to pieces.

This new association has begun its work by advocating a permanent tenure for the principal officers of the city Government under the Mayor. According to a resolution adopted on Saturday evening, the club is in favor of having the terms of office of the heads of departments unlimited by the charter, and recommends an amendment providing that the heads of departments shall continue to hold office until, in the opinion of the Mayor, the interests of the public service require their removal.

Evidently these reformers have an idea that if they once get into office, they would like to stay there forever. Under such system as they propose, the heads of the sev eral departments would soon grow up into greater power than the Mayor himself. He could not properly remays any of them except in case of some plain or flagrant dereliction of duty, while, on the other hand, they might all be entirely out of sympathy with him in regard to the administration of municipal affairs, and he would be practically powerless to effect any change.

The resolution of the City Reform Club further recommends that whenever an officer is removed, the Mayor shall state the reasons of his action in the order of removal and file a copy thereof with the County Clerk This is intended to be another cheek on the unrestricted action of the chief executive officer of the city. Instead of tying up his hands in this way, he ought to be left free to appoint and remove the heads of departments whenever he wishes, and without stating any reason unless being responsible only to the people for giving them a good city government. The responsibility should be imposed directly upon one man, and he should be left wholly free to select his own agents.

The Office of State Engineer Ti

Proposition to Abolish It. The office of State Engineer and Surveyor formerly the office of Surveyor-General, has existed in New York under these two titles ever since the State Government was organzed. A project to abolish it seems to b under consideration at Albany. Some of the duties formerly appertaining to the office are now discharged by another constitutional officer, the Superintendent of Public Works Other functions have been assigned by the Legislature to the newly created Railroad Commission. Hence an idea has arisen that a State Engineer is no longer needed.

Mr. SILAS SEYMOUR, the present State Engineer, has prepared a pamphlet to show that this idea is a serious mistake; and it seems to us he has made out a pretty strong case. Lest he should be charged with having any personal interest to subserve in the matter, he calls attention to the fact that his term will expire long before the constitutional amendment necessary to abolish the office could by any possibility take effect.

The State Engineer still has much to do with the canals, notwithstanding the creation of the office of Superintendent of Public Works. He is required to inspect them, to make suggestions as to their improvement and maintenance, to appoint canal engineers, and to plan work on the canals and estimate the expense. "As long as the canals are in operation there will be more or less work reoutring the services of skilled engineers. Mr. SEYMOUR shows that the temporary employment of skilled hydraulic engineers, uch as are needed upon the canals, would probably be more expensive than the cost of the engineering department under the pres-

ent system, and not nearly as satisfactory. As to the Railroad Commission, the advice and information of a State officer who must be a practical engineer would manifestly often be of great value and assistance to that body, and there is force in the suggestion that the State Engineer could with great propriety be made ex officio a member of the Commission, thus giving the people an opportunity to vote directly for one of the

Railroad Commissioners every two years. The variety of work done by the State Engineer and Surveyor is said to surpass that of any other State officer. All the lands of the State are sold by him. He belongs to four Boards of State officers, all requiring the advice from time to time of a professional engineer. He makes copies of maps and surveys for the use of the various departments. And some additional duties might properly be imposed upon him. Mr. SEYMOUR thinks he should have charge of the Adirondack and State surveys. He should also prepare plans and estimates for all State works except plans for buildings. Finally, the custody of the weights and measures of the State should be transferred to the State Engineer, thus dispensing with the services of a special custodian.

The office of State Engineer was created by the Constitution, and should not be degraded by legislative action. Within the last few years, however, the Legislature, according to Mr. SEYMOUR, has sought to belittle it to some extent, by creating new and independent offices unknown to the Constitution, for the performance of work which properly belongs to the State Engineer's department. Thus it has come to be thought that the office is no longer necessary.

These are some of the considerations urged against, the proposed abolition of the office of State Engineer and Surveyor. They are pertinent and strong. The Constitution of this State has been amended pretty often lately, and it is incumbent upon those who want any further change just now to show very good cause therefor. Before we decide to dispense with any offices created by the Constitution, let us abolish all the useless offices created by statute. That will take the Legislature several sessions of hard work. For the present a period of rest will be beneficial to the Constitution.

People who think that corrupt practices at elections are monopolized in this country should read the reports of the elections i Ontario, Canada, last week. The fight there ras between a candidate who enjoyed the favor of the Dominion Government and Mr. Moway. who has been Ontario's Premier eleven years. Mowat's defeat was important to the Ottawa party, and his friends charge that every form of bribery and corruption, from the purchase of votes for cash to the giving of Dominion offices. land grants, and grants of timber limits, was freely indulged in. Sir Joux MacDonald diected the Ottawa forces. Despite all this

Mr. Mowar and his Ministers were all reflected. The main issue is summed up in the phrase Provincial Rights. It is said that these stely suffered encroachment at the hands of the Dominion Government. The veto powe conferred on that body at the time of the federal union now appears to have been framed in terms so loose and vague that it is possible to use it against any and all provincial legislation. The Ontario Legislature passed a socalled Streams bill in which the people were

interested, and the Dominion Government ve toed it. Now it is said the latter will attempt to deprive the provinces of the right to control the license question. Centralization menaces the liberties of the States in the Canadian condederation in much the same way as it has a

The same motive that sent Mowar back to his place governed a sensational juncture is the affairs of the province of New Brunswick last week. A new House fresh from the people had been organized, and the customary address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved. To the astonishment of all who have been watching Canadian politics, Mr. Blain, the leader of the opposition, amended the reply with a clause announcing that "we feel con-strained thus early to inform your Honor that your Honor's advisers [Premier HANNINGTON and his Cabinet) do not possess the confidence of this House." The amendment was carried, and the administration was obliged to step aside. On Saturday a new administration, headed by Mr. Brary was sworn in. It was found that among his supporters were many Conservatives. His victory was balled as a triumph for local selfgovernment. The Ministry just overthrown had been regarded as part of an Ottawa com-

One good thing that may be set down to the credit of the late Congress is its passage of the law reducing postage on single letters to surplus revenue was reported some Con-gressmen hesitated to risk lowering the postage rate, lest there should be a slight deficit in the Post Office Department. The increase in the receipts will unquestionably overcome any such deficit within two or three years at furthest; and even if it should not, a part of the revenues could not be better expended than in securing cheap postage.

Apparently Brooklyn must wait one more year before getting a slice of the navy yard property for a marketplace or other uses. The use provision for selling the Wallabout Bay land to which the Senate objected, seems to have been stricken out of the Sundry Civil bill by the conference committee, whose report was agreed to. And yet the Naval Board of which Commodore Lucz was President re ported only last week that, while it was not at present prepared to recommend the sale of any navy vard, it could advise the sale of the strip of land between the marine barracks and the Navai Hospital at Brooklyn, "This property," said their report, "will never be required for naval purposes, and its improve ment will be a great advantage not only to the city of Brooklyn, but, from sanitary reasons, to he navy vard itself." The estimated value of e land was \$1,530,000. There is little doubt that it could be spared without disadvantage to the yard.

There is at least one argument used by th men who favor the limitation of the number of saloons, either by direct lawmaking or the in direct method of raising the price of lihigh that the number of saloons will be les ened, that has soundness. This argument is that if the number of saloons were reduced to not more than two thousand, as has been proposed, the proprietors would be prompted by their own interest to distribute them widely spart. The result would be that men who are induced to drink by the nearness and frequency of drinking places would be freed from much of the temptation that now besets them There are probably a great many men of this weak kind, and it would be well to protect them wainst themselves, if possible,

Over ten thousand bills and resolutions he exact number being 10,670-were introfuced into the Forty-seventh Congress, Of ourse, some of these were duplicated in the two Houses, and some were bills on the same ubject, almost equivalent in terms. With all allowances, however, the number was monstrons, and only a few hundred bills actually passed. The act to afford rulief to Congress and to the executive departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government, which has just become a law, should help to reduce the multiplicity of meas ures offered for the consideration of future

A bill which was introduced late into Congress, but not too late for passage by both Houses and the timely signature of the President, was the one prohibiting the importation of adulterated or spurious teas. Some of thes teas are now on their way to this country, and can come in, under the law; but after their arrival the doctoring of teas will have to be done in this country, if done at ail,

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT. Some Republicans Thinking Over the Work of the Mession

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- After it was all over at the Capitol to-day, there was a gathering of choice spirits among the Republicans. It was a doleful meeting. They saw nothing in the past, present, or future to relieve the prospect. It was agreed that the work of the Congress which had just expired would not satisfy the country. The least satisfactory of all was the Tariff bill, which, if it should come to-morrow before the same body, would fail by a stronger vote than that by which it passed What to say to the country was a question which no one could answer. No excuse was pretended for the utter neglect of the interests of commerce, while at the same time the jobs of Chandler, Robeson, and Boach had oived full attention.

If for the sins of commission and omission of the former session the country rose in condemnation, what in view of the sine of the present one will be the public judgment? No amount of artificial stimulants could dispel the influence of the retrospect, and the party was under a full sense of the condemnation which awaits them ail, and the perfectly desperate state of the R-publican organization.

The element among the Bapublicans in Congress from the first devoted to the purpose of preventing any tariff legislation whatever weakened, and at the last failed to accomplish its object. The pressure was too great for it to stand. When John Sherman descried, it had to chance, but the record proves its existence and its purpose. The votes of Don Cameron in the remnants of a band which started strong but rapidly dwindled to that little minority under the influence of a most powerful lobby during the closing hours. The Republicans sepparated generally dissatisfied with their work,

Speaker Keifer Provides for his Nephew.

One of Speaker Keifer's last official acts claces him in an unfortunate position. Mr. Tyson, one of the stenographers of the House appointed by the Speaker last winter, was called into his room yesterday and informed that the Speaker desired the place for his sister's son, Mr. Gaines. Mr. Tyson demurred, and late: n the day wrote a letter representing that he was enter ing on the vacation period, in which he would enjoy a restafter the labors of the two sessions, and that for business and family reasons a resignation would be inonvenient. The Speaker sent almost immediately the following remarkable letter to Mr. Tyeon

Thaven't time to go into details, but I will to day ap-point Mr. (sainet to one of the places as stenographer held by you or run; cuilengue, and I prefer that you make an arrangement which will save me from the pain-ful necessity of ordering a removal. It is due me. I think, that this should be done. I certainly would like you and Mr. Dusson to make a satisfactory arrange-

your letter and I have considered it. Please send me as early answer." Mr. Tyson, not caring to engage in a contest over such a matter with the Speaker, sent in his resignation, and Mr. Gaines was appointed within twelve hours after Mr. Tyson's resignation had been de-manded. The Speaker had no complaint to make against Mr. Tyson, because he expressly stated in his note acrepting the resignation that it gave him pleasure t mend him and that he had been " a good reporter The only possible conclusion is that the Speaker dis-nissed Mr. Tyson in order that his nephew might draw the salary during the vacation when there will be no work. It is stated that Mr. Binine, when a like vacancy occurred and he was urged to appoint a personal friend declined to do so on the ground that it would be a sheer waste of public money

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Mr. Chandler Threatened with a Thrashin

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Secretary Chander is a very rude man, and once in a while he gets a lesson in good manners. Not long ago, a number of persons, of whom he was one united in buying some property. The under-standing was that on a certain day the papers should be signed, the cash payment made, and the shares allotted. On that day, therefore one of the men interested called at the Nav Department and mentioned to Secretary Chandler that the time for making the fina arrangements had come. The Secretary was in a burry, and in a bad humor as well, and said brusquely that he couldn't attend to it then-call the next day. The next day, accordingly the same man called. Chandler was in a ugly temper and evidently looking out for some one to be the victim of it. He saluted his vis-

itor by saying, crossly:
"Well, you're in a tremendous hurry about "But, Mr. Secretary," replied his visitor

if you remember, this was the day agreed

Well," sullenly remarked Chandler, "all I've got to say is, that you're in a great hurry to handle that money."

The man looked the Secretary full in the eye.

'Do you know, sir," he said, "that I don't allow people to talk to me in that tone or that manner, and I would like to know what you mean by adopting it towards me when I come here upon a simple matter of business."

"Well, I think," responded Chandler dogged-ly, "that you are in a big hurry—" See here," said his visitor, who was not the kind of a man to put up with insolence, "if you don't unsay that and apologize for it now on the spot, I will give you the biggest thrashing you ever had in your life, right here in the presence of your chief clerk!

And Chandler on the spot backed down, apologized profusely, and handed over the money. gized profusely, and handed over the money.

It would be such a very great inconvenience to Mr. Chandler's friend, John Roach, to have the Reading shipvard in active competition with the Chester shipvard, that the Secretary's attempted bullying of Lieut. Commander Gorringe is easily understood. But he committed a ridiculous blunder when he intimated that Mr. Gorringe was in league with English shipbuilders. It is one of Mr. Gorringe's peculiarities to have an unconquerable prejudice against everything English, and it has the bitterness of a personal grudge. His father was an English clergyman of the Established Church in Barbadoes and his mother was the daughter of an English clergyman. He ran away from home in his youth, and certainly had a great many ups and downs, and it is likely that the treatment he received from his English. To his intense chagric, he is often complimented on his English descent; but to hear his angry denial that he is English in any respect is enough to convince one that he is not the man to seek or to obtain any help from the English could build a ship worth commanding. No doubt the Secretary was surprised at the spirited way in which his insolence was received.

"Chandler is the kind of a man who can't imagine why a man should be effended if another one calls him a liar," said one who knows Chandler very well.

Judge Biack has been in Washington this winter, but has made only one great argument, so far. It is one of the finest things in Wash-It would be such a very great inconvenience

Judge Biack has been in Washington this winter, but has made only one great argument. It is one of the finest things in Washington to see the understanding between Judge Black and the Supreme Court. The Judge has a quaint and peculiar status with the court; he is allowed a certain freedom in expression that robody else dares attempt. Once those passing the Supreme Court room door heard the old lion roaring, and presently this sentence loomed out into the corridor: 'Gird up your loins, Mr. Attorney-General, and answer me like a man!' The Attorney-General not having wherewith to answer him, quaked in his shoes, and the Judges sat bolt upright, electrified by the looning voice, while the audience looked reverentially at Saul among the prophets.

nis shoes, and the Judges sat bolt upright, electrified by the leonine voice, while the audience looked reverentially at Saul among the prophets.

The House had a wild time over the Reed resolution and the River and Harbor job. If Barnum had been present it would have filled his soul with envy at not possessing what is really the greatest show on earth. Mr. Page of California has an invincible prejudice against the newspapers. In the discussion on the River and Harbor bill, he spoke of "gentlemen who had not been whipped by the newspapers." This brought out David with his sling, in the person of Sunset Cox. It is safe to predict that Mr. Page will let the newspaper subject severely alone after the few words he received from Mr. Cox. Then the circus began, Half a dozen men were on their feet, yelling, at the same time. Mr. Robinson of Massachusetts was in the chair, and pounded the desk until it roared. Wiggins's storm was let loose on the floor. Cheers, howls, laughter, and a general and simultaneous attack on the benefits which New York had reaped from the Federal Government made the desks dance and the chandellers ring. The Sergeant-at-Arms gazed placidly at the performance. "Nobody is going to get hurt tonight." he philosophically remarked. By half-past 10 they had had enough of it, and scrambled to adjourn. Every once in a while they are obliged to have a night of it like that.

Society is viewing with dismal feelings the adjournment of Congress. There were hopes of an extra session up to within a day or two, but David Davis s perversely upright conduct blasted these expectations. A great world when it is tenanted only by a dozen or so of employees. Official life, however, appears to revive when it becomes the sole point of observation. There is more doing in the bursans and departments, or rather more is known of what is doing, during the intervals of Congress. to revive when it becomes the sole point of observation. There is more doing in the bureaus and departments, or rather more is known of what is doing, during the intervals of Congress. The chief clerks swell in import-ance, the heads of bureaus grow consequential, and the chiefs of divisions become magnifi-cently patronizing when there are no Senators or Representatives to divide attention with them.

and the emiss of divisions become magnincently patronizing when there are no Senators
or Representatives to divide attention with
them.

Senator Ferry's illness comes from sleepessness. He is at the National Hotel, His
slater arrived from Lansing a few days ago,
and is nursing him, Mr. Ferry has a splendid physique, and looks like the last man
in the world to fret himself ill. Senator Windom's friends are talking about running h'm
for Governor of Minnesota. Don Cameron's
heart is almost broken about all this talk
of his resigning. He never, never meant to
resign; he can't resign; he is fixed to
the soil, like a Russian serf, by a magnificent
house, and after spending a vast sum of money
on it—it is as big as a good-sized hotel—and
furnishing it, and constructing an ancestral
hait in the middle with an open fire in it he
positively can't leave unless he is obliged to.
The open fire is the prevailing hobby in Washington just now. Since the President introduced the fashion everybody has adopted it.
Those who have not open fires have been
forced to retire from society. Mrs. Francis
Hot.com Burnett helped to start the craze.

The hist time Parti sung, the Spanish Minister
threw her a spismild bouquet of red and yellow
roses, tied with red and yellow ribbons—the
Spanish colors. The diva smiled, binshed,
eartesied, smiffed the flowers, and De Barca
beamed back at her from the parquet.

The President's elder sister, Mrs. Hannesworth of Aibany, is now visiting the Winte
House, Mrs. Craig Wadworth, the widow
whom the President called upon last winter,
and really did pay some triffing attentions to,
ill in Paris at the house Mr. is, P. Morton,
One woman in towa, whose curiosity about the
President really proyed upon her, took an early
opportunity after hearing of Mrs. Wadworth's
illness to teil President Arthur of it.

"I couldn't make him say a word," she said,
viciously, "so I kept on teiling him she was
more and more ill until I brought her to the
verge of the grave. Then be said, after a tremendous pan

The Taxes on Manufactured Tobacco.

On and after May 1, the internal taxes on according to the new law, right cents per pound, and not eighty cents, as erroneously printed, through a mistake of the telegraph operator, in yesterday's SUR.

Facts Worth Remembering. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

There are only four nations in the world today that are paying their way. England generally man ages to make ends meet and show a trifling surplus of two or three millions to be applied to the reduction of its enormous national debt; the United States, in spite of Congressional extravagance, puts by every year nearly fifty times as much; and Holland and Belgium both keep about even. With these exceptions every nation in the civilized world shows an annual deficit of nore or less millions.

A Vigorous Centenarian.

There is an old woman named Nanny Weighalls, living in the parish of Yinghall, near Bedale, whose arc, well authenticated, is RG. She has been twice married, the second time, when she was we, to a man of 25, with whom she lived happily for twenty-sia years, of ar from believing her end mar, she was talking only last week of getting a new clock because the old one is worn out.

Schliemann's House in Athens. From the London World.

Prof. Schliemman's house is one of the sights of Athens. It is built of white martie and adorned with innercons statues of the same material. He and his wife talk ancient creek together and have called their two cholten andleonachiand agamemon. Around the Processor organizates in targe bears of crouble terminas, in

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS OF THE SUN. After Careful Examination Democratic As-

Citizen, Waynesboro, Ga .- Our great contemporary, Tn

Journal, Levelsburgh, Pa.-The great paper of New Times, Kansas City, Mo.—The leading newspaper of New York.

Enquirer, Boonville, Ind .- THE SUN IS a model family newspaper.

Democrat, Penn Fan, N. P.—A brilliant dally newspaper which everybody reads.

Democrat, New Bioonsteld, Pa.—Tax Sun is one of the

est papers in the world.

Free Press, Oconomoroc, Wiz.—Tax Sex is the best pa per that comes to our table.

Sentinel, Indianapolis, Int.—The Sen is one of the ables.

newspapers in the country.

Aryst. Nitton, Dt.—The Sex is one of the great mar vels of American journalism.

Democrat, Petersburg, Ind.—The Sun is the best and

cheapest newspaper in America.

Journal Townshown, Md.—The Sex is a hot body, and I never allows things to get cool.

Democrat, West Chester, Pa.—The Ses doals in facts and calls things by their right names.

Democrat. Estan. O.—The Sun is the ablest edited and

newsjest daily journal in America.

Index, Doter, N. J. - We are glad to see it use its stren recording the bosses to the wall.

Free Press, San Marcos, Texas.—The Sws is perhaps the

oremost newspaper in all the land.

Journal, Stockton, Mo.—This paper is too well known to seed any recommendation from us. Democrat, Waston, W. Vz.—The Sex is one of the best and cheapest newspapers published. Volunteer, Carliet, Fa.—One of the best newspapers in

America, and edited with rare ability.

Courier, Newark, N. F.—Its bold and independent tone

what chiefly hits the popular fancy. Bunner, Haverhill, Mass -If you want a good, readable

daily newspaper, subscribe for Tax Sun.
Scatinet. Jonatolile, Va. - Tax Sun is decidedly the best newspaper published in the United States. Blingian, Marshall, Bt.-Tue Ses is the most reliable

ndependent political paper in the country.

**Mountain Herald, Minton, W. Va.—The Sex is the for and terror of thieves and rascals every where, Herald, Baticar, Mo.—The Ses is a model paper, worth everybody a reading, and everybody reads it. Picagune, New Orleans, La.—The Ses may be trusted to

minate intelligence in every community. Standard, Celina, Ohio, -We can recommend Tax St to one of the best papers published in the East.

Democrat, Memphis, No.—The Sux shines with a brilliancy far greater than any other paper published.

Press, Occuse, Mich.—The Sex is an old, unfinching
war lorse for sound principles and Government reform

Notes, Waterloo, N. P.—The Sex is quick to comment

what is good, and just as ready to make war on the evil.

Standard, Edwardseille, Ala.—The Sus is an excellent
Democratic paper, and can be had for a small amount of noney.
Sun, Batacia, O.—Tun Sun issues over a million copies

week, and contains all the news boiled down to the Jefermalan, Brookville, Pa .- One of the leading New

fork papers, and its readers are always posted on our rent affairs.

Herald, Cumden, Tenn.—Tun Sun is the newslest news

Inited States. Press, Adrian, Mich .- Tur Sex is the exponent of honcan rely upon.

Times, Lowell, Mass. - As a newspaper. The Sun is an

ear perfection as need be, and as a political paper it carlessly just.

Journal, Farmeille, Fa.—Tue Sun is an earnest and able advocate of honesty in all the affairs of life, public as well as private.

Journal, Perry, Ga.—Tux Sev is an exponent of Jeffer

sonian Democracy, and an advocate of good government and official honesty. Interior Journal, Stanford, Ky.—Its opinions are re garded with perhaps more consideration than those of any other newspaper.

Gazette, Mount Pleasant, N. C.—The Sun is undoubtedly
the best paper published in the Union, and the terms of

subscription the lowest. ubscription the lowest.

Times, McGreyor, Ioses —It is, strictly speaking, a paper hat represents the people, as against the political chi-

anery and wrong doing.

Constitution. Monticello, Fla.—In a condensed form THE ound as a genuine dollar.

Herald, New Lexington, Ohio.—Tur Sun deserves greater

redit for the fight it made on the side of the people my other paper in the land.

**Express, Dansville, N. P.—Notice the inducements put forth by Tax Son, and then come in and we will s you the editor's photograph.

Tobacco Leaf, Clarkroille, Tenn.—No paper could enjoy

such an immense circulation that did not employ the best talent the country affords. pest taient the country affords.

Democrat, Gothen, Inst.—While wholly independent of clatforms and dogmas, The SCN is politically, morally, and religiously sound to the core.

Star, Jackson, Miss.—It is the most incisive, clear cut.

ment of any metropolitan journal.

Times, Whitchall, N. F.-Tus Sex is a daily epitome of

Banner, Mount Vernon, O .- It exposes all shame and numbugs of the day without fear, favor, or affection for Scw is a paper after our own heart. Blate, Meridian, Texas, -It wages an unrelenting war fare on joinery and corruption and is doing valuable service in behalf of the Democratic party. Times, Columbus, Ohio.—In THE SUS's extended range of

will find a veritable thesaurus of knowledge Patriot, Carthage, Mo - For keen, clear cut ability, Tax en has no superior, and few, if any, equals, in this or

any other country, among the journals of the day.

Fines, Neosko, Mo.—The Sun is one of the remarkably
few public journals now published which impartially riticise all classes, political parties, sects, and men. ound in its opinions, condensed in statements, rich in variety, and entertaining in style, pithy and pointed Republic, Buffato, N. P.-Some idea of The Sun's cir-

ulation may be gained from the fact that last Democrat, Funkhannock, Pa - Congressional andidates whose records are unsavory can attribute their relega-tion to private life to the public sentiment aroused syninst them through Tax Sun's influence. Neice, Hillsboro, Ht. -The Sux is as full of news as ar

gg is of meat. It has won an enviable reputation for its lainness and honesty of editorials. It is copied from nore than any one paper by the other papers of the Descript Cornecton, O .- It has become the most wide.

and while it does not claim to be orthodoxly Democratic it has proved a valiant champion of Democratic mea Freeman Ebensburg, Pa.-No higher tribute was ever paid to a newspaper than the declaration made a day or two after the late elections, by the notorious New Jersey Congressman, George M. Robeson, that one of the princi-

cal causes of his defeat was the bitter opposition wage Standard Montgomers Mo -Tux Sex is all and more han it claims. Its influence was sufficient to defeat Robeson in a Republican district in New Jersey and two bemocrats in Democratic districts in the same Stat who had voted for some of the immense appropriations passed at the last session of Congress.

Courier, Carmi, fit.-The wonderful power and notene son of New Jersey. Tax Sex made charges on him, and then substantiated them and embelished them with such force and vigor that the old robber was brought to hay. Without the aid of Tax Suz the storm might have missed his district.

They Don't Respect the President. No matter what his critics say,

Though in a manner accidental, Has proved himself a gentleman Built on a fair and honest plan, And something more than ornamental.

Never in vain, ambitious dreams, Or seldsh Tylerizing schemes, Have men been able to detect him The factions' rage he seeks to quell.

And treats the warring lenders well; And yet his party don't respect him

He makes no effort to set up But does his duty decently, And daily shows himself to be Quite worthy of his lofty station With nothing sordid, base, or mean,

Vith nothing shabby or unclean, Can any of his fees connect him. Illis course is simple, plain, and clear Why don't his party, then, respect him?

Were he a witness on the stand, bedient to a high command To tell the secrets of his heart, he Might now declare the cause to beleast a part of it-that he No longer can respect his party

Well, let them grumble, grieve, and groun And leave him, if they choose alone, Perhaps despise him and reject him; While he pursues the honest plan The people will admire the me Because his party don't respect him

BUNBEAMS.

-In paying out \$700 in wages to his worknen. a manufacturer at Marseilles, III., privately marked all the bills. Within two weeks \$342 of it was deposited

in the local bank by saloon keepers.

—Arabi Pasha and the other exiles have expressed themselves highly satisfied with Ceylon, and, further, a wish to have their sons admitted at once as

carders in a Government college there. This will be The Chinese papers state that Li-Fu-Yen, wife of the ex-Vicercy of the province of Chillip being seriously ill, her bushand had sent for "Miss De Howard." It is added that this lady, who appears to be

established in Peking, is gathering a good practice among the titled ladies of China. -There are no less than sixty-seven daily political papers published in Paris, but the circulation of all these journals put together probably does not equal that of the two most widely read London newspapers. It appears that the periodical publications of all kinds

brought out in Paris number more than 1,230 -Not less than 5,000 marks on Cincinnati courses stand as records of the deluge of the Ohio River in the third week in February 1983. The owners and occupants point to them with pride, and it is said that a enirit of rivalry leads to frequent raising of these lines, -A statement that, on the near extinction of

1815, with the title of Prince of Waterloo, by King Wil iam I of the Netherlands, would revert to the Belgian State, appears in the Reigian and French pape -A rare present that the King of Spain has received from Prince Charles of Hohenzollern is the urn containing the askes and hones of the Cid. This precions vessel is of marble, and had long been preserved at Sig-maringen. It has been sent to Burgos, where the grave

of the Spanish hero is said to be located. It was received with solemn ceren -The body of a handsome young girl has been found on the railroad track near the city of Tagan rog, in the department of Jekntermoslaw, in southern Russin. Beside the body iny a paper on which was written that the girl had been a member of the revolutionary party and had turned traitor. For this she had been con-demned to death by the revolutionary committee.

-A stranger in Persia, during a heavy drought noticed a schoolmaster march out of Schiras with his school in procession at his beels. He asked the prayers of innocent children. "If that he so, my friend," quoth the traveller, "I fear that there would be very few schoolmasters left alive."

-At a recent card party at the house of a opular London dentist the counters used were fall eath. At first the ladies present seemed very sensitive about touching the little white heaps, but as the evening wore on, the more false teeth each fair dame possess 4 the happier she seemed. When the counters were totalled up at the end of the game, there were only three ore than had been originally given out.

-A little balloon, filled with hydrogen gas, was recently sent up from Paris by a tradesman, who attached to it his card with his name and address. The other day he was surprised to hear tilings of the ballout all the way from Russia. M. Jarochewitch, a priest at Tchigi, in the Government of Grodno and district of Bielsk, picked it up in that remote region only three days after it had been launched from Paris.

-Albert Jones Howell of Chicago was a sufferer from insounds. During five nights he did not sleep a wink, but on the sixth he slumbered sounds kep a wink, but on the sixth he slumbered sounds. had conquered the disease. "But if it should return said he, "I would commit suicide, for I had rather dis than spend a week awake." That night he was sleepless, and in the morning he took his life with a pistol. -Bogardus, the rifleman, has a twenty-

acre home in Logan county, Ill. There is a small or chard, a house that needs painting, and some rather dispidated outbuildings. Hogardus is not rich, lig-made a few thousands on his foreign trip, but is saving that to bet on future matches. One son in law farms ie place in summer, and tends bar for another man in inter. A third daughter is the wife of a saloon keepet in Chicago. -A London paper records that an Austrian

gentleman who, with his wife, lately visited. New York, saw in a principal street two soldiers, armed to the teeth, pushing brutally before them two galley slaves. linked y a heavy chain, and painfully dragging a cannon ball. The lady was dreadfully shocked, but recovered somewhat on seeing inscribed in gold letters on the galley slaves backs: "This evening, at the Theatre ———, The Innocent Galley Slave.' Great sensational drama n twelve tableaux " -An interesting incident attending the fu-

neral of the Ritter von Wertheimstein, a wealthy Jewish banker and financier of Vienue, was a visit paid by the widow to the Burgomaster with a check in her hand for one hundred thousand france, which she gave him for immediate distribution among the poor of the city. The Bitter von Wertheinstein started in life as a poor and obscure young man, but railroad building and other enterprises, conducted on a large and successful scale, made him one of the wealthiest men in the Austrian empire and raised him to the rank of Baron. -Several of the French papers announce

hat an active Legitimist propagandism is being carried on in some of the poorer districts of Paris. Emissaries are sent round Tof the Monarchists to distribute relief to he poor in the shape of tickets entitling each holder to eccive a loaf of bread at any of four specified bake houses in the neighborhood. At the top of the ticket is a regal crown with lilies, while at the back is a lithe graphed manifesto signed "Henry V." Portraits of the

-The Government agent in Rajpootana. India, reports that a case of "suttee" has occurred at Utama, notwithstanding the stringent prohibitions issaed by the English authorities against this cruel practice. The widow whose life was sacrificed on t peral pyre was the wife of Sham Sing, the Sheik of the village. All persons concerned in aiding in the execution of the fatal rite were taken into custody, and have been prosecuted. The brothers and sons of the deceased shock have been sent to prison for seven years. All of the other guilty participants have been senter

-The cure of the agricultural troubles in England will gradually be worked out by the climina ion of the tenant farmer, except on the very great estates, thus leaving two classes instead of three to live on the land. Aircady these proprietors who are personally farming many seres of their own unleasable land express themselves as will satisfied with the result. abover will necessarily rise in importance with the de-sarture of the farmer, will probably obtain an acre or wo of land, and will find his condition materially roved. America and Australia will be rent of the tenant farmer, bruiging with him skill, charcter, and a little capital.

-Cold and rainy summers, such as have afflicted England of late years, occurred in the last century, and probably in every century. History epeats itself in weather as in all elec-Lord Chesterfield writes to his son from Blackbeath, near London, in June, that he is seated beside a blazing fire, and in 1784 Cowner writes to his friend. Newton on one 21. "This unpleasant sun or makes me wish for winter. The gloominess of that season is the less felt because expected, and because the days are short. We have now frosty mornings. On July 3 he writes: "Last saturday the cold was so severe that it pinched off the hoots of our peach trees."

-M. Fioquet's bill for the ax mislon of the French princes from French to story would, had it become a law, have had a wider spect than most people magnie. Twenty-two numbers of the Orieans family and seven Bonapartists would have had to quit France. while the provision against any members of the families ever entering it again would have been tautamount to ever entering it again would have been fautamount to an order to nearly all the recention houses of Europe never to set foot in that country. The Counte de Paris is brother in law of Alfonso XII. of Spain; the Frince de Jouville is brother in law of the Eusperor of Brazil and his nephew is the husband of the herees of the Brazilian crown; the Duke de Nemoura, Prince de Jouville, and Duke d'Annale are uncles of the King of Beigium; the Duke d'Alencon is brother in-law to the Empress of Ans-tro-Hungary, and Prince Napoleon is the brother in law of the King of Italy.

-The production of precious metals throughout the world during 18el somewhat exceeded that of the previous year. The production of gold in 1881 was of the value of \$107.773.137 and of silver \$67. 050,500, whereas in 1880 the figures stond at \$100,100. Test for gold and 301,001,000 for silver. By far the largest producer was America, viz.; Gold, \$34,700,000; est producer was America, viz. than, as scale by Americal agold, \$31,127,515, silver only \$27,125. Russinguid, \$28,531,024; silver, \$473,512. Mexico—gold, only \$28,531,024; silver, \$473,512. Mexico—gold, only \$28,531,024; silver, \$473,512. silver, \$1,000,000, Germany-gold, \$232,610; silver, \$5,570,000 Austria-Hungary-gold, \$1,281,888; silver, Assiria-Hungary-gold, \$1,29,888, silver, \$1,281,298, Venezhela-gold, \$2,274,082; no silver. Africa -gold, \$1,281,871, Canada-gold, \$1,004,829, silver, \$18,255, Boltvin-gold, \$72,745, silver, \$11,070,070, Chill-gold, \$128,875, silver, \$1,081,747, Spain-silver, \$1,881,25, The transming supplies were furnished by Sweden Norway Italy, Tarkey, the Argentine, Brazil, and Jayan. The largest circulation of paper money throughout the world in 1881 belonged to the Unit-silver, which had \$781,072,878 value. Next came Rue. States, which had \$781,074,878 value. Next came Russin \$112,140.20, followed by France with \$212,120.025
Anstria, \$220,801.135, Italy, \$256,772,885, Germany, \$211,122,46; Great Britain, \$244,002,764; Brazil, \$188155,455. The Smallest paper circulation was in Cutral America, which stood at only \$103,347. The largest of culation of gold was in France, viz. \$471,876,000 value followed by Great Britain, \$402,000,000; United States positioned by Great Britain, \$82,247.72; Spain, \$10.00; \$953,681.455; Germany, \$857,143,742; Spain, \$10.00; (68); Raly, \$147,750,760; Beigium, \$100,200,764. The smallest gold circulation was in Fern, which figured at the value of only \$02,000.